

respectively, concerning measures and actions by Israel affecting the status of the City of Jerusalem,

Having heard the statements of the parties concerned on the question,

Noting that since the adoption of the above-mentioned resolutions Israel has taken further measures tending to change the status of the City of Jerusalem,

Reaffirming the established principle that acquisition of territory by military conquest is inadmissible,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 252 (1968);

2. *Deplores* the failure of Israel to show any regard for the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council mentioned above;

3. *Censures* in the strongest terms all measures taken to change the status of the City of Jerusalem;

4. *Confirms* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel which purport to alter the status of Jerusalem, including expropriation of land and properties thereon, are invalid and cannot change that status;

5. *Urgently calls* once more upon Israel to rescind forthwith all measures taken by it which may tend to change the status of the City of Jerusalem, and in future to refrain from all actions likely to have such an effect;

6. *Requests* Israel to inform the Security Council without any further delay of its intentions with regard to the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution;

7. *Determines* that, in the event of a negative response or no response from Israel, the Security Council shall reconvene without delay to consider what further action should be taken in this matter;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 1485th meeting.

Decision

At its 1498th meeting, on 13 August 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East:

“Letter dated 12 August 1969 from the *Charge d’Affaires ad interim* of Lebanon addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9385).”⁸

“The situation in the Middle East:

“Letter dated 12 August 1969 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9387).”⁸

⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1969.

Resolution 270 (1969)

of 26 August 1969

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1498/Rev.1,

Having noted the contents of the letter of the *Charge d’affaires ad interim* of Lebanon (S/9383),⁹

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Lebanon and Israel,

Grieved at the tragic loss of civilian life and property,

Gravely concerned about the deteriorating situation resulting from the violation of Security Council resolutions,

Recalling the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon of 23 March 1949,¹⁰ and the cease-fire established pursuant to resolutions 233 (1967) and 234 (1967) of 6 and 7 June 1967, respectively,

Recalling its resolution 262 (1968) of 31 December 1968,

Mindful of its responsibility under the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* the premeditated air attack by Israel on villages in southern Lebanon in violation of its obligations under the Charter and Security Council resolutions;

2. *Deplores* all violent incidents in violation of the cease-fire;

3. *Deplores* the extension of the area of fighting;

4. *Declares* that such actions of military reprisal and other grave violations of the cease-fire cannot be tolerated and that the Security Council would have to consider further and more effective steps as envisaged in the Charter to ensure against repetition of such acts.

Adopted at the 1504th meeting.¹¹

Decisions

At its 1507th meeting, on 9 September 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, the United Arab Republic and Indonesia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 28 August 1969 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Southern Yemen, the Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen (S/9421 and Add.1 and 2).”¹²

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 4.

¹¹ Adopted without vote.

¹² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1969.*